

Learning through Applied Behaviour Analysis (ABA)

Learner Motivation Survey: What motivates your learner?

Preferences that can be used in Reinforcement and Teaching: Using Forced-Choice Reinforcer Assessment Survey

The following are kinds of Positive Reinforcers based on Formal Properties or Physical Features:

<u>E</u> dibles	<u>Ac</u> tivity	<u>T</u> angible	<u>So</u> cial	<u>Se</u> nsory	<u>At</u> tention
Extra Snack	Free time to do what the child desires	Get a desired toy from the toy bin	Social Praise from an Adult	Have some alone time	Time with Adult
Get some deserts or occasional "junk" food	Play on the iPad or Tablet or Computer	Get a new toy	Social Praise from a Peer	Engage in sensory activity	Time with a peer or peers
	Have an enjoyable activity with an adult				
	Have an enjoyable activity with a peer				
	Watch television				

Part 1 Assessment

1 411 1	Assessment			
In the fo	ollowing pairs of choices,	choose which one will your child or le	earner like best. Place a checkmark beside the iter	n that is chosen.
1.	Get a desired toy from	m the toy hin (T)	Time with Adult (At)	No choice
2.		the child desires (Ac)	Social Praise from an Adult (So)	☐ No choice
3.	Social Praise from a F	· · ·	Time with Adult (At)	☐ No choice
4.	Extra Snack (E)	, ,	Get a new toy (T)	No choice
5.	Play on the iPad or Ta	ablet or Computer (Ac)	Engage in sensory activity (Se)	No choice
6.	Get a desired toy from	m the toy bin (T)	Social Praise from an Adult (So)	☐ No choice
7.	Get some deserts or	occasional "junk" food (E)	Have some alone time (Se)	☐ No choice
8.	Have an enjoyable ac	tivity with an adult (Ac)	Get a new toy (T)	☐ No choice
9.	Extra Snack (E)		Have an enjoyable activity with a peer (Ac)	No choice
10.	Engage in sensory ac		Time with a peer or peers (At)	No choice
11.	Get a desired toy from		Have some alone time (Se)	No choice
12.		occasional "junk" food (E)	Time with Adult (At)	No choice
13.	Extra Snack (E)		Social Praise from a Peer (So)	No choice
14.	Social Praise from an	Adult (So)	Engage in sensory activity (Se)	No choice
15.	Watch television (Ac)		Time with a peer or peers	No choice
Record I	as the highest numbers. 1		ers based on Formal Properties or Physical Feature references than can be "tested" or used in teachin	
		Edibles		
		Activity		
		Tangible		
		Social		
		Sensory		

Part 3 Practical Ideas for Reinforcers

Refer to the examples below regarding the practical ideas for reinforcers

<u>E</u> dibles	<u>Ac</u> tivity	<u>T</u> angible	<u>So</u> cial	<u>Se</u> nsory	<u>At</u> tention
Extra Snack: Healthy food that may be a reinforcing item	Free time to do what the child desires: Independent Activity, have a choice A or B – which activity to do first	Get a desired toy from the toy bin: Initially put highly reinforcing toys in a bin that is only accessible during teaching or instructional time.	Social Praise from an Adult: Verbal Reinforcement, Social Praise, High fives, stamps and stickers for affirmation, affirmative post-it notes, smiles and thumbs-up	Have some alone time: Have some "me" time or earning this alone time	Time with Adult: 5- minute walk or time to hang out or be together, positive attention by working on a task together
Get some deserts or occasional "junk" food: Candy, popcorn, chips, pop or soda, chocolate	Play on the iPad or Tablet or Computer: Screen time or gaming	Get a new toy: Super reward – when the learner is able to accomplish a huge task or independently and correctly evoked a skill. This could also be any tangible which the child finds enjoyment in.	Social Praise from a Peer: Verbal Reinforcement, Social Praise, High fives, affirmative post-it notes, smiles and thumbs-up	Engage in sensory activity: Any sensory activity desired: swinging, jumping, rocking, biting a chewy, using a compression or weighted vest or lap pad, using a squeeze machine, using a bounce ball, etc.	Time with a peer or peers: narrate a story or tell a joke or riddle to the class, accomplish tasks for the class and get attention or praise, be noticed or invited by a peer to play
	Have an enjoyable activity with an adult: Playing a game or board game for older children, physical activity together, eating together Have an enjoyable activity with a peer: sit with a friend, outside recess with preferred friends or peers, have a meal with a friend in a preferred place Watch television: Screen time or watching a favourite show				

Part 4 Important things to note

- 1. Motivation, preferences, choices and what will work as reinforcers change over time, sometimes from moment to moment, day by day.
- 2. Remember Motivating Operation are drives, passions, desires, which are environmental variables that increase or decrease the value of the reinforcer and alter the behaviour in that moment, depending on deprivation or satiation, what is needed or wanted or not needed or not wanted in that moment.
- 3. Often, after the consumption of a reinforcer, the learner gets satiated with that reinforcer. This is why balanced consumption or moderate use of things desired should be observed. This is also why making at least 3 of the highest rank reinforcers available during instructional setting is advised.
- 4. Always consult an Occupational Therapist (who has a specialization in Sensory Integration or Sensory Diet) or a Sensory Integration Therapist / Specialist, regarding sensory activities. It is recommended that the kind and duration of the sensory activities as reinforcers are based on the advice of the OT or specialist.
- 5. In reference to the use of edibles as reinforcers, biological, health and wellness considerations are paramount. Always consult the parents and to the greatest extent possible, make the family fully agree and make them provide the edible reinforcers. Do not use edibles as reinforcers for longer periods. Pair the delivery of edibles as reinforcers with social praise and slowly fade the regular use of edibles as reinforcers.
- 6. As with anything we engage with in our environment, so much more with things we need, desire or what motivates us, always think about the Principle of Moderation: less and excess are not good and there should be a balance between these two extremes.

References

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Wright, J. (2003). Forced-choice reinforcer assessment: Guidelines. Retrieved from http://www.interventioncentral.org/htmdocs/interventions/specialneeds/rftassessment.shtml. Retrieved on 23 January 2021.